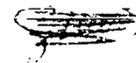


MARKOV, I.



AID - P-250

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card : 1/1

Author : Markov, I., General of the Engineering Technical Section

Title : Improve Continuously the Quality of Aviation Engineering Repair

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 6, 54-57, Je 1954

Abstract : The author is concerned mainly with repair enterprises of the USSR Air Force. He discusses in general terms the principles of repair and its organization. He cites examples of well organized repair units and he mentions names of officers in charge.

Institution : OTK (Department of Technical Control)

Submitted : No date

11-11-11-11

86-11-13/31

AUTHOR: Markov, I. V., Col Gen of Engineering and Technical Service

TITLE: The Military Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Voyenny aviatsionny inzhener-ekspluatatsionnik)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 50-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes in general terms the duties of an aircraft maintenance engineer, and how to prepare young engineers in higher institutions, as well as what help should be given to them in the Air Force units after their graduation from these institutions. According to the author, it is useless to have engineers with the following specialties in each Air Force unit: mechanical engineers for aircrafts and engines; aircraft armament engineers; electrical engineers; radio engineers.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

86-58-5-2/38

AUTHOR: Markov, I. V., Col Gen of Engineering and Technical Service

TITLE: The Aviation Engineer's Profession is Important and Honorable (Profesiya aviatsionnogo inzhenera vazhna i pochetna)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 5, pp 9-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the important role of aviation engineers in the Soviet Air Force units. The first task of an aviation engineer is to organize and direct the routine maintenance and repair work of aviation materiel by the technical personnel. The enormous speeds of modern aircraft dictate the use of various complicated automatic aircraft control devices, radio and radar equipment, and electronic computers. The condition of aviation materiel is checked nowadays with the aid of complicated testing apparatuses and measuring instruments. This has led to a considerable numerical increase of technical personnel in air force units. With that the requirements an aviation engineer has to meet have increased also. He has to perfect continuously his knowledge and practical experience in order to cope with his important task. The aviation engineers have and will have also to play an important role in the development of aviation science. As an example of this are the remarkable achievements by such scientists and

Card 1/2

86-58-5-2/38

The Aviation Engineer's Profession is Important and Honorable (Cont.)

designers as S. V. Il'yushin, A. I. Mikoyan, A. S. Yakovlev, N. D. Kuznetsov, S. K. Tumanskiy, V. F. Bolkhovitinov, B. T. Goroshchenko, V. S. Pyshnov, V. S. Pugachev, and others. The author states that the most striking feature of the Soviet aviation science is that it becomes more and more the science of engineering. Therefore its achievements in theory have a great practical value.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Aviation - Engineers - USSR

Card 2/2

RUKASOV, Yu., starshina 2 stat'i; TISHIN, N., starshiy serzhant; MARKOV,
I., starshina sverkhrochnoy sluzhby; KRYUCHENKO, V., Geroy
~~Sovetskogo Soyuza,~~ starshina sverkhrochnoy sluzhby; MATYZLEVSKIY,
S., mladshiy serzhant; DAVRANOV, R., komendor matros

On land and in outer space. Starsh.-serzh. no.9:2-3 S '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Astronautics)

1 ○
MARKOV, Khr., inzh., starshi nauchen sutrudnik

On the effect of certain natural factors and the possibilities for digging the layers of coal in the very deep ground of the Balkan Mountains Coal Field. Min delo 16 no.11:8-11 '61.

1. Minno nauchnoizsledovatel'ski institut.

(Coal)

MARCOV, H.

"Self-protection in Case of Fire Accidents", I. 31, (DUMC DELC, Vol. 1, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Sofia, Bulgaria)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (HEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MARKOV, KH.

Localizing fire caused by coal gas in mines. p. 58.
Vol. 10, No. 3, May/June, 1955. MUNNO DELO. Sofiya,
Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

MARKOV, KH.

Purpose of the signal whistle in safety equipment using oxygen. p. 56.

Vol. 10, No. 4.
July/August, 1955.
MINHO DELO
Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (BEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

MARIV, M.

MARIV, M. Supports of industrial enterprises in the area of explosion of coal and gas.

Vol. 1, no. 1, September 1951.

PLANNING
TECHNOLOGY
Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Access. Ser., Vol. 1, no. 1, March 1951

MARKOV, KH.

"Aluminum and aluminum alloys in the mining industry."

p.94 (Minno Delo, Vol. 12, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

MARKOV, K.A.

Characteristics of the distribution and formation of ore columns in
the Dashkesan northern cobalt deposit. Trudy VSEGEI 60:51-61 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Dashkesan region--Ore deposits)

UNKSOV, V.A.; MARKOV, K.A.

←
Estimation of the practical significance of the cobalt potential of
essentially magnetite deposits of the skarn type. Trudy VSEGEI
60:139-144 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Cobalt)

MARKOV, K.A.

Interrelationship of sulfarsenide-cobalt mineralization and
skarne. Trudy VESGETI 103: 10-130 '62 (MIRA 1-88)

MARKOV, K.

MARKOV, Vl., akademik prof. d-r; IACHEVA, Zdr., Dots. d-r; BURDAROV, Sv.,
d-r; KHRISTOV, G., d-r; NEICHEV, Sl., d-r; MARKOV, K., d-r

Bacterial findings in water from various thermal sources. Izv.
mikrob. inst., Sofia Vol.3:33-56 1952.

1. Mikrobiologicheski instiut pri BAN (for Markov). 2. Mikrobiologi-
cheski institut pri Meditsinskata akademiia Vulko Chervenkov. (for
Iacheva, Burdarov, Khristov, Neichev, Markov)
(MINERAL WATER, bacteriology.)

MARKOV, K.Iv.; SAEV, G.K.

Electrophoretic investigation of bacteria. I. Microscopic method of determination of electrokinetic potential of bacteria. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.4:59-68 1954.

1. Iz Instituta po mikrobiologija (dir.: akad. Vl.Markov) i Instituta po biokhimiia (dir.: prof. B.Koichev) pri Meditsinskata akademija V.Chervenkov, Sofia.

(BACTERIA,

electrophoresis, microscopic determ. of electrokinetic potential)

(ELECTROPHORESIS,

of bact., microscopic determ. of electrokinetic potential)

(MICROSCOPY,

of bact., determ. of electrokinetic potential for electrophoresis)

MARKOV, K.Iv.; SAEV, G.

Electrophoretic investigation of bacteria. II. Electrophoretic mobility of penicillin resistant and of penicillin sensitive Staphylococci. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.4:68-76 1954.

1. Iz Instituta po mikrobiologija (dir.; akad. Vl.Markov) i Instituta po biokhimiia (dir.: prof. B.Koichev) pri Meditsinskata akademija V.Chervenkov, Sofiia.

(MICROCOCCLUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on,

penicillin, electrophoretic variations of resist. & sensitive strains)

(ELECTROPHORESIS,

of Micrococcus pyogenes, variations in penicillin resist. & sensitive strains)

(PENICILLIN, effects,

on Micrococcus pyogenes, electrophoretic variations in resist. & sensitive strains)

MARKOV, K. I. W.

5641. Changes in electrokinetic potential during the adaptation of staphylococci to penicillin. K. Iw. Markov and G. K. Saov Arch. Mikrobiol., 1956, 25, 201--207 (Arch. Akad. "Cervenkov", Sofia, Roumania).--During the acquisition of penicillin resistance by staphylococci their isoelectric point moved to a less acid region. During adaptation to streptomycin the electrokinetic potential decreased without any change in the isoelectric point. (German)

N. DATTA

See
p. 1

MARKOV, K.

USSR/ Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. 7-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24133

Author : Saev, G. K., Markov, K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Penicillin and Thiamin as Factors for Staphylo-
coccus Growth.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 111, No 5, 1121-1122

Abstract: An investigation was conducted of 41 strains of Staphylococcus aureus with differing resistance to penicillin. To the basal medium, containing nicotinic acid, was added thiamin hydrochloride, 2-methyl-6-aminopyrimidin-5-methylsulfonic acid; 4-methyl-5-~~2~~-oxyethylthiazole, potassium and sodium salts of benzylpenicillin, benzylpenicillinic acid. Not one of the examined strains

Card 1/2

MARKOV, K.Iv. ; SATEV, G.K.

Changes in the electrokinetic potential of staphylococci in the course of their adaptation to penicillin. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.6:1361-1362 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

✓ Penicillin and thiamine as growth factors for staphylococci.
K. I. Markov and K. G. Sae: (Acad. V. Tscherventkov,
Sofia, Bulgaria) Zentr. Bakteriol. Parasitenk., Abt. 1 Orig.
167, 218-23 (1958) (in German). — Benzyl penicillin could be
substituted for thiamine as a growth factor in 15 of 41 strains
of *Micrococcus pyrocytus* var. *arvensis*; some penicillin-resistant

and some penicillin-susceptible. Those strains for which
penicillin was a growth factor were penicillin resistant.
Benzyl-penicillanic acid had the same growth-promoting
action. The growth-promoting effect of penicillin could be
demonstrated up to a diln. of $10^{-2}M$ and that of thiamine
up to $10^{-11}M$.

John T. Myers

2

MARKOV K. IV.

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY :
ISSUE DATE : 1967
AUTHOR : Markov, K. Iv., Savev, G. K.
TITLE : The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
SUBTITLE : Penicillin and Thiamin - Growth Factors For
Staphylococci
SERIAL : Izv. Akad. Nauk. Bulg. Akad. Ser. Eksperim.
Mol. Biol. 1967, No. 3, 115-116.
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 14

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 53

829. PENICILLIN - A SPECIFIC GROWTH FACTOR FOR M. PYOGENES -
Das Penicillin - ein spezifischer Wachstumsfaktor für Staphylokokken -
Markov K. Iw. and Saev G. K. Inst. für Mikrobiol. und Serol. und
Inst. für Biochem., Med. Akad., Sofia - ZBL. BAKT., I. ABT. ORIG. 1957,
168/3-4 (303-312) Graphs 4 Illus. 2

Benzylpenicillin is capable of replacing thiamine as a growth factor for penicillin-resistant M. pyogenes. Other antibiotics tested did not show this property. Break-down products of benzylpenicillin were examined: benzylpenicilloinic acid showed a similar action as benzylpenicillin, whereas benzylpenillic acid at the same concentration showed a more marked growth, almost like thiamine.

Rische - Wernigerode

MARKOV, K.; SAEV, G.

Penicillin as a staphylococcal growth factor. *Khirurgia*, Sofia 11
no.5-6:411-412 1958.

1. Iz katedrite po Mikrobiologija i Biokhimiia pri VMI--Sofia.
(PENICILLIN, effects,
on *Micrococcus pyogenes*, adaptation (Bul))
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, eff. of drugs,
penicillin, adaptation (Bul))

MARKOV, V.I.N.; MARKOV, K.I.

Toxic effect of penicillin on the chicken embryo. Izv biol med. BAN 3
no.2:89-95 '59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Mikrobiologicheski institut pri BAN.
(PENICILLIN)
(EMBRYOLOGY)
(POULTRY)

SAYEV, G.K.; MARKOV, K.Iv.; KLAYN, S.B.; MONOV, A.P.

Phosphatase and dehydrogenase activity in sensitive and resistant to penicillin staphylococci. Antibiotiki 4 no.4:91-95 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra mikrobiologii pri Vysshem meditsinskom institute v Sofii, Bolgariya.

(PENICILLIN pharmacol)

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS metab)

(PHOSPHATASES metab)

(DEHYDROGENASES metab)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 13/6 Med. Micro. June 60

1990. THE INFLUENCE OF PENICILLIN ON OXYDATION PROCESSES IN
PENICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCI - Die Wirkung des Penicillins
auf die Oxydationsprozesse der penicillinresistenten Staphylokokken -
Markov K. I. and Saev G. K. Med. Fak. Inst. für Biochem., Inst. für
Mikrobiol., Sofia - ZBL. BAKT., I. ABT. ORIG. 1959, 176/7-8 (468-475)
Graphs 4 Tables 3

The oxygen uptake of penicillin-resistant staphylococci, cultured in a medium poor
in thiamine, was increased by penicillin, thiamine and biotin in the presence of
glucose, lactate or pyruvate. This stimulating effect of penicillin is dependent on
the length of the penicillin adaptation of staphylococci. It is demonstrable only
after a long latent period. The stimulative effects of biotin and penicillin show a
certain analogy.

MARKOV, K.Iv.; SAEV, G.K.; ILKOV, A.T.

Investigations with the aid of radioactive isotopes of the effect of penicillin on metabolic processes in penicillin-resistant staphylococci. Suvrem.med., Sofia 2 no.1:3-8 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po mikrobiologija i virusologija pri VMI - Sofia Rukov. na katedrata: dots. Svet. Burdarov i Katedrata po biokhimiia pri VMI - Sofia. Rukov. na katedrata: prof. B. Koichev.

(PENICILLIN pharmacol.)

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.)

(CARBON radioactive)

(SULFUR radioactive)

MARKOV, K.I., kand. medits. nauki

Current status and problems in the field of physiology and biochemistry
of microorganisms. *Suvrem med.*, Sofia no.9:134-136 '60.
(MICROBIOLOGY)

SPASOV, A.I.; GOLOVINSKI, Evg.; MARKOV, K.I.

Antibacterial activity of certain thiomides of picolinic acid.
Izv. mikrob. inst., Sofia no.11:149-158 '50.
(PYRIDINES pharmacol.)

MARKOV, K.; SAEV, G.

Relation of penicillin to certain vitamins from the group "B"
in penicillin-resistant staphylococci. Izv. mikrob. inst., Sofia
no. 11:249-263 '60.

(PENICILLIN pharmacol.)

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.)

(VITAMIN B COMPLEX pharmacol.)

MARKOV, K.

Penicillin-resistance of staphylococci appearing as a result of vegetative hybridization. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1: 221-231 '60.

1. Predstavena ot dots. Sv. Burdarov, zav. Katedrata po mikrobiologija.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol) (PENICILLIN pharmacol)

MARKOV, K.; DIMOV, G.

Spectrographic analysis of penicillin-resistance of staphylococci.
Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1:233-237 '60.

1. Predstavena ot dots. Sv. Burdarov i ot dots. N. Karabashev zav.
Katedrata po mikrob. i virusologija zav. Kat. po meditsinska khimii.

(PENICILLIN pharmacol) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)

SPASOV, Al.; GOLOVINSKI, Evg.; MARKOV, K.

Synthesis of certain aryl-substituted thiomides of picolinic acid in the presence of sulfur and polysulfates and their effect on microorganisms. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1:275-284 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r Al. Spasov, zav. Katedrata po meditsinska khimiia.

(PYRIDINES pharmacol)

S/020/60/132/05/61/069
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Sayev, G. K., Ilkov, At. T., Markov, K. Iv., Kolchakov, K. G.

TITLE: Fixation of $C^{14}O_2$ by Staphylococci Resistant to Penicillin

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 5,
pp. 1195-1196

TEXT: The evolution of staphylococci resistant to penicillin is stimulated by the latter. In these bacteria, penicillin is a growth factor which replaces thiamine. The authors studied the subject mentioned in the title in order to clarify the importance of biotin in the influence exerted by penicillin on the $C^{14}O_2$ fixation in the cell. Moreover, the relations existing between penicillin and biotin were to be compared. The object serving for the experiments was the (a) strain Staphylococcus aureus 67; (resistant to penicillin, penicillin acts as a promoter), (b) St. aureus 209 (sensitive to penicillin), and (c) a variant of b resistant to penicillin: St. aureus 209-P. The action of the substances investigated is not confirmed by reliable statistics in usual culture media. The authors therefore used 3-day old cultures in a vitamin-free culture

Card 1/3

Fixation of $C^{14}O_2$ by Staphylococci Resistant to Penicillin S/020/60/132/05/61/069
B011/B002

medium. It contains biotin, penicillin, and thiamine (final concentration 10^{-6} moles/l as well as 2 microcuries of $NaEC^{14}O_3$). Radioactivity was measured with a Geiger-Müller end-window counter. Table 1 shows the results which prove that in the strain 671, which is resistant to penicillin, the fixation of $C^{14}O_2$ is activated. A thiamine excess gives rise to decarboxylation, and the fixation of $C^{14}O_2$ drops, as compared with the control. Penicillin acts in a similar way as biotin, although it is weaker. With $O^{\circ}C$ there occurs no fixation of CO_2 . The variant 209, which is sensitive to penicillin, is reduced in $C^{14}O_2$ fixation due to penicillin. When adapting the strain to penicillin, the $C^{14}O_2$ fixation rises, like in the presence of biotin. The authors believe that in resistant staphylococci, penicillin serves as a growth factor, which, like biotin, influences the CO_2 fixation. It does not follow from the results obtained that penicillin or the factor arising from it is identical with biotin.

Card 2/3

Fixation of $C^{14}O_2$ by Staphylococci Resistant to Penicillin S/020/60/132/05/61/069
B011/B002

CO_2 fixation is increased with rising resistance to penicillin. This is possibly related with the autotrophy observed in resistant staphylococci (Ref. 6). Apparently, the CO_2 fixation in the variant that is sensitive to penicillin is activated by thiamine, whereas thiamine participates in decarboxylation in the resistant variant. There are 1 table and 6 references: 1 Soviet, 3 German, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Vysshiiy meditsinskiy institut Sofiya, Bolgariya
(Higher Medical Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria)

PRESENTED: July 9, 1959, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959



Card 3/3

MARKOV, K.; GOLOVINSKI, Evg.

On the relation between the chemical structure of the thioanilidides of pyridinecarboxylic acids and their effects on microorganisms. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.5:23-30 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. Sv. Durdarov, rukovoditel na katedrata po mikrobiologija.

(PYRIDINES pharmacol) (NICOTINIC ACID rel cpds)
(MYCOBACTERIUM pharmacol)

BULGARIA

G.R. SAPH and K. IV. MARKOV, Department of Biochemistry, at J. D. (Biokhimiya) 1113, Brankovoditel St. SOFIA 117; and Department of Microbiology and Virology (Katedra po mikrobiologiya i virusologiya) Prof. P. Sv. BURGAROV, Sofia.

"Electrophoretic Studies on Bacteria. Part 5. Correlation Between Electrokinetic Potential and Cell Agglutination.

Sofia, Experimentalia Mediterra Medica, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1962, pp. 31-37.

Abstract (English summary provided): Comparison of the isoelectric point determined by acid precipitation (i.e. pH of maximum agglutination) and electrophoresis (pH of null electrokinetic potential) in 40 strains of *B. antarctic* and unspecified number of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. Among the latter species, penicillin-resistant strains are agglutinable over a wide pH range, presumed due to loss of hydrophilic properties. Both tests are necessary to determine isoelectric point of bacterial surface. Seventeen graphs; 5 Western, 2 Soviet, 3 Bulgarian refs.

[1/1]

SAEV, G.K. [deceased September 18, 1962]; MARKOV, K. and DIMITROV, I.B.

Content of nucleic acids in *Staphylococcus aureus*-109 and its penicillin-resistant variant *Staphylococcus aureus*-209-F. Izv biokhim BAN 2:57-60 1962.

1. Central Laboratory of Biochemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, and Chair of Microbiology at the Higher Medical Institute, Sofia.

Infectious Diseases

BULGARIA

ZHEKOV, S., RAYKOV, A., MARKOV, K. and PISAREV, S.; Chair of Pathophysiology (Head Prof St. Pisarev) and Chair of Microbiology (Head Prof Sv. Jurdarov), Higher Medical Institute, Sofia

"Effect of the Endotoxin of Salmonella Typhimurium on Streptococcal Myocarditis in Rats"

Sofia, Suvremenna Medicina, Vol 17, No 11, 1966, pp 926-932

Abstract: S. Zhekov (Suvremenna Medicina, Vol 5, No 6, 76-77, 1954) established that alimentary toxicoinfection caused by *S. typhimurium* improved considerably the condition of persons with chronic rheumatic fever. In experiments that were conducted, it was found that intraperitoneal injections of *S. typhimurium* endotoxin had a therapeutic effect in experimental myocarditis of rats produced by infection with beta-hemolytic streptococci. The rate of survival of experimental animals was higher than that of controls. There were considerable differences between experimental and control animals as far as the erythrocyte sedimentation rate and the histomorphological state of various organs were concerned. Tables, 4 references (all Bulgarian). Russian and English summaries. Manuscript received Jul 66.

1/1

MARKOV, K.K.

68-11
Gerasimov, I. P. and Markov, K. K. Lednikovyi period na territorii SSSR. Fizyko-geograficheskii uchebnyi lednikovogo perioda. [The glacial period in the territory of the U.S.S.R.] GP

551,583.3

(1)

Physico-geographical conditions of the glacial period. *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Geografi, Trudy*, 33, 1939. 462 p. 196 figs. (incl. photos, diagr. maps—some fold.), 12+ tables, numerous refs. at the end of each chapter. Russian and English summaries p. 438-462. DLC—In this comprehensive and highly technical book on glaciation and glacial periods in European and Asiatic U.S.S.R., all of the evidence (glacial, geomorphological, pedological, linological, botanical (pollen, peat, forest succession and fossil) and zoological) of glaciation or non-glaciation during and since the Pliocene, down to contemporary mountain glaciation, drying up of lakes in Central Asia and warming of Arctic, is brought to bear on the problem of continental (sheet) and mountain glaciation and the effects thereof. The authors hold to the theory that sheet glaciation was metachronous, not synchronous, both in Eurasia and America. In other words, conditions favorable to glaciation in the western regions (low winter and summer temperatures and a strong Siberian or Continental anticyclone) would be unfavorable to glaciation in the eastern part of the continent. There are the long interglacial periods when no glaciation occurred except in high mountain areas. The climatic conditions giving rise to glaciation in each period or epoch, including the contemporary one, and in each region, are thoroughly discussed. Contemporary frozen ground and glaciation in Scandinavia, European U.S.S.R., Central Asia and Siberia are treated at length. The synoptic circulation patterns and other factors influencing climatic changes which produce glaciers in mountains (as in Pliocene), in plains, interglacial periods and climatic optima are also thoroughly treated. The greatest effect of Quaternary glaciation in U.S.S.R. was said to be the building up of the extensive loess deposits of Central Russia. The interglacial periods were thought to be warm and moist in contrast to contemporary hot dry epoch in Caspian region.

Subject Headings: 1. Quaternary climates 2. Climatic changes 3. Glaciation in U.S.S.R. 4. U.S.S.R.—M.R.

Handwritten initials or signature.

1. MARKOV, K. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Physical Geography
7. Significance of the historical method in geography. Izv. Vses. geog. (b-va
79 No. 2, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassifi

MARKOV, K. K.

H/5
621.32
.M3

Osnovnyye problemy geomorfologii (Basic Problems of Geomorphology) Moskva, Geografiz,
1948.

342 p. illus., diagr., tables.

"Literatura:" p. 320 - (332)

At head of title: Moscow. Universitet. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Geografii.

MARSH, J. K.

21474

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W. W. W.

Memorandum of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 10/10/50, subject: [illegible] (S)

To: [illegible]

MARKOV, K. .

USSR/Medicine - Biology
Medicine - Botany

Nov 48

"Review of K. K. Markov's Book, 'The Geomorpho-
logical Division of the USSR Into Districts,'"
V. N. Saks, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 11

Reviews favorably. "Proceedings of Commission for
Natural History Zoning," Vol II, No 1, Acad
Sci USSR, 1947, included in book.

23/49791

MARKOV, F. Y.

MARKOV, F. K. "A method of combining two original maps", *Trudy* (Akad. nauk SSSR), *Geodez. i kartogr.*, 1966, No. 1, p. 10-11, 11 figs.

SC: U-4042, 11 March 66, (Letter to Journal *Inzhenering*, No. 1).

MARSH, F. F.

21526

MARSH, F. F.; MARSH, M. V.

Geograficheskiy fakul'tet moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
Tezisy Doklada.
Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. geogr. s'yezda. T. 31. M., 1949, s. 40-41.

SO: Istoricheskii Zhurnal'nyi Zhurnal, No. 20, Moskva, 1949

MARKOV, K. K.

25597 MARKOV, K. K. O Svyazi Mezhdu Izmeneniyami Solnechnoy Aktivnosti I Klimata
Zemli Voprosy Geografii, SB 12, 1949, S. 255-57

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' Vykh Statey, Vol. 7, Moskva, 1949

MARKOV, K. K.

25571 Poslelednikovaya istoriya yugo-vostochnogo povyerezlyva ladozhskogo ozera.
Voprosy geograzii, su. 12, 1949, s 213-20

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

1. MARKOV, K. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Biology and Geophysics
7. Paleogeography. K. K. Markov. (Moscow, Geography Press, 1951).
Reviewed by B. B. Polynov and N. I. Nikolayev. Sov. Kniga, No. 8, 1952.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

MARKOV, K. K.

Markov, K. K. A. L. Vozobnikh, et al. *Teoriya zvezd*, [A. L. Vozobnikh et al.], 1951, 13 let. M.S. Vozobnikh stressed the importance of physical geographic factors in the formation of glaciers so that there will be uniform rhythm of glaciation in the history of what is called current. He pointed to the greater climatic variations during historic times in high latitudes and ascribed this to changes in the inclination of the earth's axis. He also denied that climatic change had caused the drying up of Central Asia. Vozobnikh also explained the role of tidal and glacial changes in the form of the earth's orbit and in the inclination of the earth's axis. *Teoriya zvezd*, 1951, 13 let.

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MARKOV, K. K.

USSR/Geophysics - Bibliography

Sep/Oct 51

"Review and Bibliography," K. K. Markov, N. A. Gvozdetkiy

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog" No 5, pp 88-92

V. I. Rutkovskiy, "Buzulukskiy Bor [Buzuluk Forest], Vol LV. Effects of Dynamics of Climatological and Hydrological Conditions on Forest Culture," All-Union Res Inst of Forestry of the Min of Forest Agri USSR, 1950, 144 pp; A. P. Fedchenko, "Putechestviye v Turkestan" [Travel to Turkestan], with introduction and comments by B. V. Yusov, Moscow, 1950, 468 pp.

205T59

MARKOV, F. K.

Geographers, American

Symposium of geomorphology in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Morris Davis. Reviewed by K. K. Markov, *Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geoz. no. 1, 1952.*

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MARKOV, K. K.

PA 237T58

USSR/Geophysics - Glaciation

Nov/Dec 52

"Principal Ideas of I.D. Cherskiy About the Quaternary Period," K. K. Markov, Geog faculty, Moscow State U imeni Lomonosov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf" No 6, pp 49, 50

States the views of early Russian scientists that the glaciation of USSR differs from that of Western Europe. The glaciation in USSR was gradual and uniform while that of Western Europe and North America was marked by great disturbances.

237T58

MARKOV, K. K.

Physical Geography - Study and Teaching

Problems of training physical geographers along broad lines at the university. Vest. Mosk. un., 7, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952, ~~1953~~, Unclassif

MARKOV, K.K.

Physical geography and historical geography. Vest.Mosk.un. 7 no.12:
123-130 D '52. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Kafedra paleogeografii.
(Geography. Historical) (Physical geography)

MARKOV, K. K.

Climate Through the Ages, by Charles Brooks, (Prof K.K.Markov, Moscow State University, Reviewer), Priroda No 10, pp 124-8, Oct 52.

States that shortcomings of subject book are: it overlooks the work of Russian scientists, especially A.I.Voyeykov and P.P.Lazarev; it possesses no systematic survey of the variations of the Earth's climate in the course of its geological history; the author like other pseudogeographers in a bourgeois society, believes that natural variations act immediately and always uniquely on the development of human society. The review cautions Soviet readers to be actively critical when reading this book.

259T73

MARKOV, K. K.

USSR/Geophysics - Paleogeography . Feb 53

"Work of Important Scientific Value: K. K. Markov's
'Paleogeography'," Acad V. N. Sukachev (reviewer)

"Priroda" No 2, pp 117-120

Presents very favorable review of K. K. Markov's
book published by the State Geographical Press,
Moscow, 1951, 276 pp.

244T87

MARKOV, K.K.

Geography Department of the Moscow State University in new quarters on the
Lenin Hills. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no. 4:109-110 J1-Ag '53. (MLDA 6:2)
(Geography--Study and teaching) (Moscow University)

Oct 53

USSR/Geophysics - Education

"New Stage in the Pedagogical and Scientific Work of the Geographic Faculty," Prof K.K. Markov, Dean of Geographic Faculty

Vest Mos Univ, Ser Fizikomat i Yest Nauk, No 7, pp 19-28

States that the Ministry of Culture has confirmed the following eight specialties (spetsial'nost) within the geographic faculty and their chairs (in parentheses): physical geography (seismology, USSR, polar countries); economic geography (USSR); foreign countries (democratic countries of Europe,

273T89

of Asia, capitalistic and satellite countries); cartography (cartography); geomorphology (geomorphology); hydrology (hydrology of land, oceanology); climatology (climatology); biogeography (biogeography, soil geography).

MARKOV, K.K., professor.

New stage in the teaching and scientific work of the Department.
Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.10:19-29 0 '53. (MLBA 7:1)

1. Lekani Geograficheskogo fakul'teta.
(Moscow University) (Geography--Study and teaching)

MARCOV, M. (Fr. 2.)

USSR / General Secretary

"The West German Social Policy - The Author's Report, 1970-1971"

Pravda, No. 3, PP. 1-11

Subject to the Author's statement on the development of the
of the law in the Soviet Union and the Author's
understanding of the development of the law in the
state, the author's statement on the development of the law

1. MARKOV, K. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Moon
7. The presence, in the past, of traces of the atmosphere on the Earth's satellite.
Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 35, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, April 1953, 1954.

USSR/Geophysics - Paleogeography laboratory

FD-1157

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-21/23

Author : Markov, K. K. Professor

Title : In the Geography Faculty. The new laboratory of paleogeography

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. Nauk, 9, No 7, 148, Oct 1954

Abstract : The author describes the work of the new laboratory for the paleogeography of the Quarternary Period, since the move into the new buildings. The main tasks of the laboratory are the study of the history of the Earth's surface during the Quarternary Period by modern precision method. The laboratory has a collection of spores and dusts from 5000 plant species and seeds of 6000 plant species, besides 2000 specimens of fossil diatomaceous algae. In 1955 the Moscow University Press, which publishes the first issue of "Materialy laboratorii" in 1954, will bring out the second issue in time for the 200th anniversary jubilee of Moscow State University. In the summer of 1954 the laboratory sent out two field expeditions to study Quarternary deposits in western Siberia in connection with the hydro-project there.

Institution :

Submitted :

MARKOV, K.K., professor.

New paleogeographic laboratory. Vest.Mosk.un. 9 no.10:148
0'54. (MLRA 8:2)

(Paleogeography)

MARKOV, K.K., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, professor, dekan.

Geography faculty. Nauka i zhizn' 21 no.1:16 Ja '54. (MLBA 7:1)

1. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Geography)

FILEV, K.K.; TROPIMOV, B.A.; YANOVSKAYA, N.M.; ASTROV, A.V., redaktor;
MARKOV, K.K., professor; MULIN, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of mammalian fauna of the quaternary period] Istorija
fauny mlekopitaiushchikh v shetvertichnom periode. [Moskva] Izd-
vo Moskvoskogo univ., 1955. 37 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Paleogeography)

MARKOV, K

K

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475
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Geografiya v Moskovskom Universitete za 200 let: 1755-1955 (Geography in
Moscow University for 200 years: 1755-1955, ed. by) K. K. Markov i
Yu. G. Saushkin. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1955.
285 p. illus., facsim., maps, ports., tables.
At head of title-page: Moscow. Universitet.

MARKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; KOROTKOVA, V.A., redaktor;
RIVINA, I.B., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Sketches on the geography of the Quaternary period] Ocherki
po geografii chetvertichnogo perioda. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
geogr. lit-ry, 1955. 346 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Paleogeography) (Geology, Stratigraphic--Quaternary)

USSR/ Geology - Glacial action

Card 1/1 **Pub. 45 - 9/18**

Authors : **Markov, K. K.**

Title : **Antiglacialism**

Periodical : **Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 1, 74 - 86, Jan-Feb 1955**

Abstract : The doctrine that the view generally held regarding the action of glaciers in forming the present topography of Europe is incorrect, and that the features attributed to glacial action were caused by water and other forces, is called "antiglacialism". The Russian scientists, I. G. Pidoplichko and P. S. Makeyev, argued that certain facts about the flora and fauna of Europe refuted the glacial theory. The conclusion is drawn that while the opponents of the glacial theory made contributions through their observations regarding flora and fauna, these did not refute the glacial theory. Twenty-four Russian and Soviet references (1866 - 1952).

Institution :

Submitted :

MARKOV, K. K.

Study of the Quaternary period in Poland (impressions on a trip).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4:71-74 J1-A '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Poland--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARKOV, K. K.

Moscow University's 200th anniversary (1755-1955). Geog. v
shkole 18 no.4:5-8 J1-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Moscow University)

MARKOV, K.K., professor, (Moskva)

Important trend in the investigation of nature ("Outline of regional geochemistry". Reviewed by K.K.Markov). Priroda 44 no.12:118-120 D '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(Geochemistry) (Physical geography)

MARKOV, K. K. (S. A. Avdeyuk and D. A. Shumskiy)

Geographical observations in an Antarctic "basis". (In Russian)
Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1964, 11, 2-4, 48 p., map.

MARKOV, K.K.

D.N. Amuchin, geographer and explorer. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no. 1:
97-103 Ja-Y '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Amuchin, Dmitrii Nikolaevich, 1843-1923)

AVSYUK, G.A.; MARKOV, K.K.; SHUMSKIY, P.A.

Cold desert in the Antarctic. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4:16-25 J1-Ag
'56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut merzlotovedeniya
Akademii nauk SSSR, Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Antarctic regions)

MARKOV, K.K., professor.

In the Antarctic. Priroda 45 no.8:59-70 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Antarctic regions)

MARKOV, K.K.

"Glaciation of the Pamirs." R.D. Zbirov. Reviewed by K.I.
Markov. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 88 no.2:205-208 Mr-Ap '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Pamirs--Glaciers) (Zbirov, Rashit Dshamalievich)

AVSYUK, G.A.; MARKOV, K.K.; SHUMSKIY, P.A.

Geographic observations in an Antarctic "oasis." *Izv.Vses.geog.*
ob-va 88 no.4:316-350 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Antarctic regions--Physical geography)

14-57-6-12404

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: -Markov, K. K.

TITLE: Types of Ice. Their Distribution and Development
(Tipy oledeneniya. Rasprostraneniye i razvitiye)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1956, Vol 133, pp 29-33

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes and summarizes current scientific knowledge and theories dealing with natural ices. Contemporary science considers ice much more broadly than was done formerly, including in the study of ice such branches as glaciation (glaciology). Natural ice is concentrated over an area of 60 million km² of which only 16 million km² are covered with glaciers. The author gives a detailed description of basic natural ice types, following P. A. Shumskiy's classification. Snow (recrystallized) ice is formed when snow recrystallizes under subzero temperatures. The author compares glacial conditions in various Arctic

Card 1/3

14-57-6-12404

Types of Ice. (Cont.)

regions and concludes that some optimum (but not maximum) conditions contribute to glaciation. Once the optimum is exceeded, intensification of former climatic conditions (as, for instance, further temperature lowering) begin to hinder development of glaciers. Although all known Arctic glaciers are relics, they still exhibit various dynamic features of development. Some of the glaciers are more or less stable while others (like those of the Greenland Shield) are in the process of contraction. The Antarctic glacial cover is also generally diminishing, because current low temperature and insufficient snow supply are unable to prolong its existence. Action of snow ice on surrounding natural conditions takes three forms. A glacier creates a special type of temperatures at its base, and the degree of temperature rise depends upon the thickness of the ice cap; a very thick ice cap can destroy permafrost. Glacial thickness also determines the extent of erosional and accumulative processes. Even an extensive ice cap will not prevent vegetation growth in ice-free areas. However, ice cap action causes the flora of these areas to be young, sparse and of

Card 2/3

Types of Ice. (Cont.)

14-57-6-12404

xerophytic nature. The author divides water (congealed) ice into two sub-types: continental (permafrost), and marine. Relationships between the development of glaciers and icebergs in known climatic conditions may be either synchronous (as in Iceland), or asynchronous and antagonistic (as in Antarctica). Ice of saturation (infiltrated) also has two sub-types: the cold sub-type, when water freezes in the ice layer without any runoff; and the warm sub-type, when talic waters warm the ice until it reaches melting temperature. The study of natural ice types must proceed from conditions peculiar to each type, nor can the investigators forget that a relation always exists between spatial peculiarities and the development of different ice types. Different ice types have various effects on surrounding natural conditions. By creating different facies of glacial deposits and different relief forms, they bring about various changes in the organic world.

Card 3/3

V. M.

MARKOV, K. K.

"Investigations Glaciologiques de L'Union Sovietique Dans L'Antarctique,"
paper presented by Markov at the Fifth International Congress of INQUA
(International Association on Quaternary Research), Madrid, September 1957.

Available in Lib. Ref. B-3,094,292, 1st Dec 57

MARKOV, K.K.

[Geographical investigations in the Antarctic] Geograficheskie
issledovaniya v Antraktide. Moskva, 1957. 25 p. [Parallel texts
in Russian and English.] (MIRA 113)
(Antarctic regions)

URUSOVA, N.T.; OPOCHINSKAYA, Ye.A.; MARKOV, K.K., red.; RYABCHIKOV, A.M., red.;
SAUSHKIN, Ya.G., red.

[List of published works of members of the Geography Department of
Moscow State University, as of September 1957] Spisok opubli-
kovannykh rabot sotrudnikov geograficheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta na 1 sentyabrya 1957 g. Pod red.
K.K. Markova, A.M. Ryabchikova i U.G. Saushkina. Moskva, Mosk.
gos. univ., 1957. 196 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Bibliography--Geography)

MARKOV, K K

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

244

Markov, Konstantin Konstantinovich

Puteshestviye v Antarktidu (Voyage to Antarctica) Moscow, Izd-vo
Mosk. univ-ta, 1957. 218 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring agency: Moscow University.

Ed.: Lyubimov, I. M.; Tech. Ed.: Mez'yer, V. V.

PURPOSE: The author's aim is to acquaint young geography and travel enthusiasts with the geographical zones covered by the expedition during a four-month trip to Antarctica, and to describe the continent of Antarctica itself. It should be noted that Soviet geographers make a distinction between the Antarctic archipelago with its coastal belt and the continental mass lying beyond latitude 70°S. This continent is known in Soviet literature as "Antarctida", hence, the seemingly misleading translation of the title.

COVERAGE: The author, K. K. Markov, a well-known glaciologist, provides an almost day-to-day account of a 4-month trip to
Card 1/6

Voyage to Antarctica. (Cont.)

244

the Antarctic which was undertaken in 1955 as part of a program to investigate the Antarctic Continent and Ocean in connection with the USSR's participation in the International Geophysical Year. The Antarctic land mass which lies between lat. $66^{\circ}29'S.$ and long. $94^{\circ}48'E.$ is close to the "hinge" of cracked marine ice-cap varying sharply in thickness. It covers a very irregular basement profile in places nearly 2,400 m thick. The Soviet sector flanked to the East by the US sector and on the West by the Australian sector, is located between long. 90° and $105^{\circ}E.$ Three base stations were planned: the first and principal one "Mirny" (Peaceful) is situated at $93^{\circ}0'E./66^{\circ}33'S.$ on the rocky coast of the Davis Sea in Western Antarctica close to the Polar Circle; the second, "Vostok" (East) is to be located at the geomagnetic pole at $107^{\circ}E./78^{\circ}30'S.$; the third, "Sovetskaya" (Soviet) is on the pole of inaccessibility at $82^{\circ}S./60^{\circ}E.$ In addition, an advanced station named "Pionerskaya" (Pioneer) is being organized at $70^{\circ}S./93^{\circ}E.$ which is 375 km. from "Mirny" at an elevation of 2,750 m. The Soviet Antarctic expedition is headed by M. M. Somov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences. Second in charge is V. G. Kort, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, who is

Card 2/6

Voyage to Antarctica (Cont.)

244

also director of marine research. Their immediate assistants are V. D. Bolubev and K. P. Yakubov. The expedition consists of 90 scientists, aviators, radiomen and technical personnel. The author participated in a reconnaissance flight to select a camp site in an AN-2 plane with A. Kash as pilot, I. Kirillov, navigator, and M. Chagin, mechanic. In a second more extended flight to the Knox coast, in an LI-2 plane (I. I. Cherevichnyy, pilot) the author, V. G. Kort and P. A. Shumskiy made a stopover at a place called "Kamni" (Stones). Here everything is covered with ice and snow; firn is absent, and bare land is a rarity. Numerous rocky prominences called "nunataks" - some of them hundreds of meters long - stand out from the ice mass. Moderately high rocky ridges form almost continuous rows of well-defined groups with lakes in between. The site selected for "Mirnyy" is a depression close to the largest outcrop of rocks. The author travelled to the Antarctic on the whaling boat "Ob'" starting from the Baltic Sea and he returned to the USSR via the Mediterranean on another whaling ship, the "Kerson". The trip to Antarctica and the return are both included in the account. There are 120 photographs, 10 tables, and 15 maps, including a

Card 3/6

Voyage to Antarctica (Cont.)

244

circumpolar map of sea currents in the Southern and Atlantic Oceans and a map of Soviet stations in Antarctica.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

MM/vm
May 27, 1958

MARKOV, K.K.; STEBAYEV, I.V.

Interglacial deposits of the central glaciated region of Europe. Geol.
shur. 17 no.1:64-70 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Europe--Glacial Epoch)

MARKOV, K.K.

"Glacier variations and climatic fluctuations" [in English] by
H.W.Ahlmann. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.4:376-379 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Glaciers) (Climatology)

MARKOV, Konstantin K.

"Chemical Erosion in the Antarctic."

report presented at the Commission on Periglacial Geomorphology, Int'l
Geographical Union, Lodz, 18-19 Sep 1958.

Prof. of Geography, ~~at~~ Moscow State Univ.

MARKOV, K.K.

Present-day Antarctic and the ancient glacial area in the Northern Hemisphere. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:53-62 '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy universitet, geograficheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra obshchego zemlevedeniya.

(Glaciers)

AUTHOR: Markov, K.K., Professor 26-58-2-10/48

TITLE: Foreign Expeditions to the Antarctic (Innostrannyye ekspeditsii v Antarktide)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 59-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the composition, dates, organization, aims and achievements of the American Antarctic Expedition and the British-New Zealand Trans-Antarctic Expedition. There is 1 map and 3 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenniy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

Card 1/1 1. Antarctic regions--Exploration

AUTHOR: Narayev, A.R., professor

TITLE: Problems of the Quaternary period in theory and practice (problemy teoreticheskogo perioda) The 5th Congress of the International Association (Na V kongresse mezhdunarodnoy assotsiatsii)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1978, Nr 4, pp. 4-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 5th Congress of the International Association for the Study of the Quaternary Period was held at Madrid in September 1977. Among the 333 scientists were 8 from the USSR. The author mentions only one Soviet delegate - I.I. Krasnov - who delivered a lecture on the map of Quaternary deposits in Western Europe. It is pointed out that Russian scientists were mainly interested in getting acquainted with scientific life in Spain, with the geological structure of the country and with its history and culture. There are 5 photos and 8 references, 1 of which is English and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University, named M.V. Lomonosov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Geology 2. Scientific research 3. Quaternary Period research-Spain

AUTHOR: Markov, K.K. 12-90-2-21/30

TITLE: Book Reviews (Retsenzii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958,
Vol 90, Nr 2, pp 192 - 195 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The critic reviews a new book published by the AN SSSR
(USSR Academy of Sciences) in 1955, named "The Quarternary
Period in the Light of Biogeographical data" by G.U. Lindberg.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1 1. Literature-Review